ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Lacta di Lammermoor,"—Concert. ENDU OPERA HOUSE—"Tie Stow Flower,"
BOOTH'S FHEATRE—"Camille."
DALT'S THEATRE—"Needles and Pins."
PISTH AVENUE TERATRE—"Virginius."
HAVERLI'S TURATRE—"Revels."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirks."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—"Enchantment."
PARK THEATRE—"The Lection of Honor."
PARK THEATRE—"The Lection of Honor."
STAMPARD THE SYNE—"Sharps and Flats."
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5th mad 6th columns.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1880.

Formus .- Scarcity of food has led 3,000 person to leave Duteigno, ____ A large free-trade meeting has been held in Madrid, Spain, ____ 1t was annonneed in London yesterday that the English Par-

liament would meet soon to consider the Irish land troubles. - An attack on the American missionaries in Turkey is feared.

steamer Corwin, bas unade a report of his Arctic cruse. — The man-of-war Vandalia came in col-Hsion Saturday night with a large schooner on the on the Hudson River, - The President has been asked by a committee to appoint General H. L. There is a growing demand for allver coin, ---Garfield 152 587, and Weaver 25, 195,

CHY AND SUBTRIAN. -Mr. Bescher denounced Gillen, the nurderer of Mary Segmon, is reported to have surrendered himself to the authorities of Stockholm, N. J. === The steamer Blackbird struck a rock in the Hudson River, and was badly branches of the Parnell Land League.

THE WEATH R.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with higher temperatures and chances of eccasional light rain or snow. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 42°

Mr. Beccher preached last night upon the recent record of the Democratic party, and are not likely ever to forget.

The second enumeration of the population of St. Louis, which was ordered because of has caused him to be regarded with great a pension. We cannot believe that such an the intense local dissatisfaction with the re- anxiety by Democrats. Mr. Brown, of Georgia, arrangement would be pleasing to General sults of the first, shows a variation of only who now fills a vacancy by appointment, 5,000 in the figures. It leaves the city with stands an excellent chance of election for that this end should be reached, if necessary, only 338,000 i habitants instead of the half- the year beginning in March. He by the grateful action of the country million they had hoped for. This will be sad news in Chicago, and the mourners will part of the Democrats of that State, and is gratuity from individuals. It can be accomgo about the streets.

"Four years of imbecility was as much as "the people could stand, and the pigmies "have been overthrown. They would rather be to the South to have leading and influential "be governed by a set of rascals than by a men in the Senate who are on friendly terms making General Grant and Mr. Hayes "gang of pretentious ignorances." This is with the Republican majority in the House. the view of a Democratic editor in South Carolina upon the recent election. There are some trifling inaccuracies in the explanation. such as that point about the "rascals," but as a maiden effort to tell the truth, it is highly creditable.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Mexico, after an interruption of thirteen years, has already attracted public attention as an event of historical interest as well as international importance, for it revives the memory of the tragedy of Maximilian and Carlotta. The new French Minister has arrived in this city on his way to Mexico, and in a talk which is printed in another column gives his view of the political situation in France.

The local stage has given the Christianity of Manhattan Island a new bond of unity. The pastors, rectors and priests of all religious communions cry out with one accord against the forthcoming attempt to enact sacred scenes on the stage. A good deal of breath is wasted, however, in superfluous references to Oberammergau. The fact is that what is to be produced here bears very slight resemblance to the original Passion Play. The two plays are about as much alike as a bawk and a

handsaw. Wayne MacVeagh has been mentioned in Pennsylvania as a possible successor to Sention of Mr. MacVeagh's name is without any

practice of his profession, and the circumstances would have to be very peculiar indeed which would be likely to attract him at this period of his life from the bar even to a seat in the Senate of the United States. Meantime there - no lack of candidates, and some of them are certainly alike capable and worthy. Mr. Grow undoubtedly has the inside track, and probably a walk-over.

The pilots of steamboats, large and little, are respectfully reminded that sailing vessels and rocks have the right of way. The pilots were all running amuck Saturday night. The Vandalia tried to pass a schoener on the same track in the Delaware Bay, an excarsion boat coming down from Newburg-on-the-Hudson tried to root up a large rock that rises from the water about fifteen yards off the shore, and a milk boat passing Yonkers made a similar effort there to clear the channel of various obstructions. On this last boat all the officers and men, including the pilot, are said to have been asleep. Nobody hurt-not even the rocks. But the boats seem to have suffered considerable nervous agi-

The account given in an article on another page of the disintegration of the last of the once famous Collins steamers shows that they made good time in the early days of ocean steamships, and that the best time of that day was not so far behind the good time of the present as might be supposed. The average of railroad speed and the time of the best race-horses have improved more rapidly than the rate of steamboat travel. The first trip of the first Collins steamer in 1849 took thirteen days, of which two were lost in repairing a break in the machinery. The average time of more than forty trips was eleven days and ten hours. The Arctic, three years later, made the passage in nine days and seventeen hours. This was nearly thirty years ago, and would pass for a fair run to-day.

Consul Byers's letter on the dargers of immigration is received with a chorus of protest from the Emigration Commissioners, and from the Cousal-General of Switzerland. They question some of his questions of fact, and characterize the letter as exaggerated. It is declared that the character of the immigrants has much improved within the past few years, that a vast proportion of them are hard-working persons who have their new homes selected before they leave the eld, and that they bring with them, on the average, \$100 in money apiece. All of these officials, however, are equally auxious with Mr. Byers that some check shall be placed upon the exportation to this country of the idle and vicious classes, and o that end favor, not the passiort system. which they regard as impracticable, but the passage of the bill now pending in Congress, which gives the Commissioners absolute power to pend back criminals, paupers, etc., at the expense of the ship bringing them. Some such check is plainly needed, and Consul Byers's letter will have served an excellent purpose if is proposed Congress to action upon the subject.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The political complexion of the United depend upon the course which one or two Republicans are already sure of thirty-seven. having a working majority in the Legislatures of California and New-Jersey. This leaves them to secure one more member, in order to elected, because that party is divided into two like to be idle. But custom demands that he sustained. — Complete election returns in Missouri show that Hancock received 208,586 votes, that Mr. Maynard or some other Republican to the work of preserving his digmay be elected by the cooperation of one nity-a line of official duty which, or two Democratic members, who feel that in other countries, as a rule, comcontinued triumphs of Bourbon Democracy in mands a liberal salary. General Grant's case the Solid South by no means contribute to has been an exception to this rule, for a the welfare of the Southern people. In variety of reasons, but no one can run over Nevada, the election of Mr. Fair is conceded, in his mind the list of Presidents who have damaged .-- Meetings were held by two of that party. In Florida, the election was the injustice and absurdity of the obscurity to earried by gross frauds, and it is not unlikely which men were condemned who once held that State may find it necessary, before he quired there an experience, which the Nation, can be recognized as a Senator, to establish for its own sake, should have utilized. the validity of the pretended Legislature just counted in:

Among the Senators not classed as Republicans is Mr. Davis, of Illinois, who has preferred to call himself an Independent. What other is Mr. Mahone, of Virginia, whose bitter been savagely assailed by said by them to have been more nearly plished, without doing violence to republican Mr. Mahone have large interests in railroad ten law against the multiplication of enterprises, and know how important it will pensions and the creation of any office-With the aid of any one of the members not already classed as Republicans, however, the coming Administration would have a bare majority in the Senate.

There ought to be no reason to doubt that more than one Senator from the South, heretofore classified as a Democrat, will give the new Administration a cordial support in the organization of the Senate, in the confirmation of all proper appointments, and in the passage of measures calculated to promote the public welfare. Considerations which will have weight with every patriotic man may be submitted, which should lead Senators, especially from the South, to put an end to ar opposition which can no longer result in anything but harm to the country and to the material and political interests of the Southern people.

An Administration not in harmony with the legislative branch of the Government is always hampered in its efforts to serve the country well. It is crippled in its choice of officials, and restrained by captious partisanship in the choice of measures needful for the public welfare. The people have endured for four years a state of hostility between a Republican Executive and a Democratic Congress, and have become heartily disgusted. The Democrats asked them to terminate the deadlock by choosing a Democratic President. But they have refused, and by a very decisive majority have declared their will ntor Wallace, but we are sure this men- that a Republican President shall be sustained by a Republican Congress. Already Grant's friends must have seen in the vote of authority whatever from that gentleman. His they have wiped out the majority of 74 the Chicago Convention the decision of the

of desiring public office, his wish now is to their resistance to President Hayes in 1877, elected to the Presidency a third time. A continue to devote himself exclusively to the and substituted a Republican majority. It is still uncertain whether they have not also changed the character of the Senate by their votes already. But it is evident that if the people had their way there would not be in the next Congress a single Democratic Senator from Ohio, Indiana, Elinois or Oregon. The worst that Democratic partisanship can do is to delay for two years longer the complete Republican control of Congress, and the prompt and cordial adoption of such measureas the new Administration may devise for the public good. To cause this wasteful delay is neither patriotic nor wise, and it certainly will not help the people of the South.

The Southern people have great material interests which need wise legislation. As long as they continue to make war on the Administrations which represent the majority at the North, so long sectional passion prejudice and strife hinder the adoption of many desirable measures. It is high time for them to change their mode of acting. The tricky, dishonest, unprincipled and incompetent demagogues who lead the Democracy of the North have never yet led the South except to defeat and disgrace. Nor can any Southern man wonder that the Northern people make haste to trample under foot a party which tries to get votes, first and mainly by foul blackguardism and lying, next by repudiating the principles and pledges of its National platform, and finally stakes everything upon a forged letter and perjared testimony to give it temporary color of truth.

The wise thing for practical men of the South is to cut loose from Southern fire eaters like Hampton, and Northern demagogues and dirt-slingers like Barnum. Their sensible part is to give immediate and full effect to the late verdict of the people, and to invite Republican sympathy for measures which they may advocate, by extending to the new President, from the very opening of the Extra Session in March, a cordial and unreserved support.

SENATORS-AT-LARGE.

The suggestion of a correspondent in THE TRIBUNE the other day that Mr. Hayes should be elected Senator from Ohio in place of General Garfield was one manifestation out of many of the popular regard for the retiring President. Mr. Hayes will leave office with a much greater popularity than he had when he took it-a record which few Presidents can equal. He has steadily won his way into the good-will of the American people, and even the wits who have made merry over the Apollinaris water of the White House table and have mocked the thin flavor of his speeches, find themselves forced to admire the man as well as his Administration. Indeed, there is such a kindly feeling on the part of the public toward the ex-President that is to be as well as toward the ex-President that is, that there would seem to be no better time for reviving the old and excellent dea of making our ex-Presidents Senators-at-Large for life. If there is any one direction in which our

Republic is conspicuously ungrateful, it is toward its ex-Presidents. The President of the United States is about the only citizen in States Senate for the next two years will it who has no future. The moment his successor lifts his hand to take the oath men, usually classed as Democrats, may see of office, the retiring President becomes Et to take. Of the seventy-six members, the a nobody who is under an implied obligation not to make any attempt to become some body. It is not usual for him to take office again, if he can get it-which, in the rancor of our politics, would often be difficult any make a tie, the vote of the Vice-President in way. It is not usual for him to resume that case giving them a majority. The Leg-islatures in Florida, Nevada and Tennessee to forbid that, as well as his taking an are reported Democratic, but it is not at all official position inferior to that which he has sure that in Tennessee any Democrat can be once held. He may be poor. He may not but there are reports that he is not a survived any length of time after leaving Bourbon, and will not act with the majority office, without being painfully impressed with that any Democratic claimant to a seat from the first place in the Nation and who ac-

There seems to be a growing disposition to recognize the lack of practical wisdom as well as of common gratitude in such a policy. In General Grant's case, the feeling that the country owes him something more, for his their accomplices a flery rebake in terms they his course may be in the organization of the military services alone, than the unpaid post Senate next March no one can predict. An- of a private citizen, has taken shape in a proposition to raise a fund by subscriptions. struggle against the Bourbons of that State the interest of which can be given to him as Grant. It would be vastly more becoming a than that it should come as a downtight 'a Grant man" than a Democrat. He and ideas and without violating the unwrit holding aristocracy, however small, by and all ex-Presidents who shall follow them Senators-at-Large for life. To make the special distinction thus conferred complete, the salary of such Senators might be made double the regular salary, thus providing ample means for the support of public men whose positions would be, in a peculiar sense, National, In this way, the country would free itself of the reproach of turning Presidents out of office with less than enough money to live on. It would avail itself of the fruits of much valuable experience. And lastly, in the instances now before us, it would honor two men of whom the American people are justly proud.

Probably the largest obstacle to such a project, just at this time, would be the Democratic fear of two additional Republican votes in the Senate. Though Senators-at-Large would undoubtedly be careful to avoid a partisan course, it would be natural and proper for them to adhere, on questions of principle, to their respective parties. Practically it would make no difference, because the change can only be made through a Constitutional Amendment, and before that can be adopted the Senate will inevitably have become Republicar. Perhaps it would help to disarm such opposition if it were understood-as it should be-that a Senatorship-at-Large was a life-trust to be respected as of unique distinction, and not to be soiled in struggles for Presidential nominations. Mr. Hayes is committed by his letter of acceptance, from which he has never wavered, to the doctrine of a single Presidential term, and General

intimate friends are well aware that instead in the House, with which the Democrats began | American people that no man shall ever be precedent set by two such men would have the force of law, and the serene dignity of a Senatorship-at-Large the most ambitious American would be proud to enjoy, and the American people would be proud to see.

> FINANCIAL CONFIDENCE AND ACTIVITY. The condition of the money market is very peculiar. The New-York banks hold reserves only exceeding by \$503,250 their legal requirements, and yet money is unusually easy for the season, no apprehension is generally felt, and the banks continue to report expanding leans. Any one operator, who may choose to let one or two millions lie idle during this week in his own safe instead of the banks, can almost surely reduce the banks below the legal requirement unless they take alarm and contract their loans sharply; and yet the feeling of confidence that supplies of foreign gold will suffice to meet any emergency is so great that a weekly statement showing reserves decidedly below the legal requirements might cause no serious apprehension. Indeed, nothing short of actual and sharp contraction of loans by the banks or by operators seems likely at present to disturb the market seriously. Some loans were called last week, and there was at one time a belief that the banks had generally determined upon curtailment. But the average report on Saturday showed a further increase of \$599,800, and was \$324,970,000—the largest amount, we believe, ever reported by the banks of this city. In 1873 the highest amount of loans reported was about \$293,000,000, and in 1872 the maximum was about \$297,000,009. Unquestionably, the position of the banks is now immeasurably safer than it ever was with a depreciated and irredeemable legal-tender basis. The fact that the prudent bankers of this city do not shrink from expanding loans, when the reserve is so little in excess of legal requirements, shows what a vast confidence specie payments have supplied, and the moderate rate of interest which prevails is evidence that the confidence of the bankers is not unfounded.

As respects supplies of gold from abroad, however, it must be said that the monetary situation here is not entirely free from danger. The Bank of France, notwithstanding its new course, has been gradually losing gold, and its entire gold reserve on Friday last was only about 567,993,000 francs, or \$113,598,600, of which only about \$43,000,000 was in the main bank at Paris. The supplies scattered among the many branches are not easily reduced much further with safety. Virtually the continuation of gold payments in France depends upon the slender central reserve of \$43,000,000, and it is not strange that The London Economist significantly suggests, speaking of exchange, that some persons are in loubt whether bills payable in three months at Paris will be met in gold or in silver. But the bank has temporarily checked the outflow to England, and the consequence is that the demand for gold from Europe now falls almost wholly upon the Bank of England. That bank now bolds £26,591,399 in coin and bullion, or about \$132,956,995, against \$145,000,000 at the end of July. But it has 'ost £1,706,000, or \$8,530,000, since October 28, and it does not seem improbable that the directors may soon feel compelled to take strong measures to arrest the outflow if possible. The discount rate still remains at 212 per cent, though it was raised November 6, last year, with over \$150,940,000 in coin and bullion on hand. But the proportion of reserve was then smaller than it is now, the deposits being much larger, and latest mail accounts indicate that money was then abundant and easy in the outside market.

The banks and the Treasury lost \$393,400 in specie last week, though \$1,367.872 in ates an outflow of about \$1,761,272 in specie from this city, against \$1,766,984 for the week preceding, and \$17,367,899 during the four weeks ending October 30. While the drain of gold to the interior seems to be less than half what it averaged weekly in October, the banks and Treasury together gained \$504,237 in legal-tenders last week. This, against a loss in legal-tenders of \$1,151,206 during the previous week, gives hope that the tide may be turning favorably, As there should be no lack of money in the interior after the distribution of very large sums from this city since resumption, and especially within the past year, it may be reasonably expected that any symptoms of stringency here will soon bring in ample supplies. Accordingly, it is reported that offers are already made to loan large sums here from banks of interior cities, and the shipments this way would naturally be made in legal-tenders rather than gold, as long as the notes can be commanded. But a temporary stress of considerable severity might at any time occur before supplies could be obtained, either from abroad or from the interior, and it is generally thought that a more active money market may exist until the current of money has begun to set definitely and steadily toward this city.

The transactions of the banks last week were unusually large, the exchanges amounting to \$896,540,451-a sum never exceeded since November 2, 1872, except during the week ending November 22, 1879. But there is less occasion for apprehension, on account of the magnitude of exchanges, than there was at this time last year. At that time sales of stocks amounted to 3,122,000 shares in a single week, while last week they were not over 1,900,000 shares. Deducting double the market value of stocks sold, the remaining exchanges last week amounted to more than \$707,000,000, which is probably the largest aggregate ever recorded exclusive of transactions presumably due to speculation in stocks. Nor have the merchandise markets been characterized by extraordinary activity in a speculative way, though the legitimate trade has been large. The prices of breadstuffs, cotton, print cloths and provisions yielded a little during the week, and one has only to notice the unusually crowded condition of streets. especially near the ferry and steamer landings. to realize that the volume of business is very

We extend our sympathies to Benjamin F. Butler. John W. Forney, Architect Mullett and "Boss' Shepherd. In the midst of the hullabaloo ever 'who did it" they have been almost forgotten. Their Democratic friends paid them, when they went over, the delicate compliment conveyed in the remark that "rats leave a sinking ship," but the event does not seem to justify this tribute to their instincts or their intelligence. We would not for a moment think of comparing these noble patriots with rats, but it does occur to us that they bear a strong resemblance to a man who has put all his money into a "sure thing" and found out afterward that he has "bought into an assessment."

The impression appears to prevail in the South that the Republican party is fighting simply for power and that it is ready to enter into any combi-

| nation which will perpetuate its lease. The sooner | many appearances in public are explained by the the Southern mind is disabased of this idea the conviction of his medical advisers that a quiet life better. The Republican party is flathing that every main in this Nation may have exact justice, he he white or black, rich or poor. It asks nothing from the South but that, and that it will have, either now or what that when that section has learned its duty in the tern school of experience.

There is one consolution for Hancock. He is a begger man" than H. L. Morey.

The Democrat who talked volubly in 1876 about weary air now when asked how he likes the vindi-

Blackburn, the champles wiper-out, came near being wiped out humself in the recent election. The wicked Republicans went on a still hunt in his disriet, and had not their plans leaked out a few days pefore election the Democrats would have been caught napping, and Binekhurn would have waked up the next morning and found himself loft. The doughty kinght had just time enough to get himself in his favorite attitude, "with mace at rest and rise them. and visor dowr," and save bimself.

They can't get over celebrating the victory in Connecticut. There seems to be a wicked desire abread in that State to rub it into Chairman Bar-

Ben Hill says General Garfield must feel keenly the fact that he has been elected by Northern votes done. Doubtless he does feel so keenly the fact has been elected by loyal votes as to be proud of it.

It appears like an opportune time for Charles Francis Adams to flourish his fraud brand around the Democratic National Committee. He might chance to hit the right brow this time.

"Let us stand by our colors, and by our friends of the Northern Democracy, and success will come," says The Norfolk Virginian. Yes, about as fast as that famous frog got out of the well. For every foot he climbed up he fell back two feet. Now, you can essente how soon success will come to you.

Won't some undertaker oblige the American pub-lic by putting the Democratic party on ice?

Secretary Sherman's splendid services to the country will not be forgotien, whatever position be may fill in the future. To stand in the estimation of the people on a level as a muncier with Alexander Hamilton and Salmon P. Chase is an achievement any man may be proud of.

Barnum and Kelly might get up a Cronin electoral college in New-York State. Suppose they try.

There is a unanimous demand in Connecticut that Joseph R. Hawley shall represent that State in the United States Senate. No Republican will contest the seat with him, and even the Democratic mem-bers of the Legislature are thinking of voting for him. He has fairly earned the honor.

In the language of the Democratic platform, S. S. Morey and O'Brien, alias Lindsay, must be witnesses "for revenue only."

It should be said in justice to the Southern Demo eratic press that it showed more judgment in treating the forged Chinese letter than the Northern journals of the same party. So far as known but one Southern paper published Mr. Barnum's facsimile. The others treated it with sile at contempt, or as a matter of little importance. They were more fortunate, it must also be said, than their Northern brethrea in being complete masters of the ballot-boxes and the counting of the votes, and so were quite safe in impact of the votes, and so were

There is said to be a tie in the IXth Congressional District of Missouri between the Democratic and Greenback candidates, and a new election will have to be ordered. A good chance for that stay-at-home voter to come out.

party to reorganize. Reorganize a bursted pumpkin, will you!

After having endured a continuous Presidential canvass of four years the people feel like blessing any man who will move to lengthen the President's term to six years.

MUSIC.

ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.

It seems strange that Rossini's setting of the noble old hymn. " Stabat Mater," should have the power to attract such an audience as assembled last night at the Academy of Music to hear it nterpreted by the actists of Mr. Mapleson's comoany. For not only is the music preposterously undevotional and at most times hopelessly at odds with the sentiment of the words, but it is, much of it very hackneyed. The public last evening, however, was delighted by the freshness of Rossim's melodies, and seemed to care little gold was received from abroad. This indi- for the incongruity of putting such pathetic words beginning " Cujus animan gementem" to a tune which some clever person has likened to "the leaping of a gigantic kangaroo," and it was, moreover, inclined to applaud all the solo singers to the celo.

The performance was in most spects good. The chorus sang accurately enough, though without any trace of delicacy, and the orehestra was excellent. Of the solo singers, Mile. Valleria made the most success in the "Inflammatus." It was delightfully sung, with great spirit and admirable taste, and with breadth than we have been accustomed to find in this artist's work. Campanini sang the "Cujus Animam" splendidly too, had to repeat his number), and later in the evening he increased his triumph by his superb delivery of Stradella's great air, "Pieta, Signor," Miss Cary and Galassi were capital in the " Fac ut portem" and the "Pro peccatis," but Signor Novara, in the recitation in the "Eia mater," was decidedly disappointing. His intonation was uncertain, and he has a curious way of singing the opening note of a phrase through his nose, which is anything but pleasant. The ensembles-the two quartets and the duo, "Quis est homo"-were smoothly given, and the duo narrowly escaped having to be repeated.

After the "Stabat Mater" there was a miscellaneons concert, in which the orchestra played Signor Arditi's Gavotte "L'Ingenue," and the Priests March from "Athalia," the chorus the "O Signore" from "I Lombardi," Mile de Belocca sang the "O Salutaris" from Rossini's Messe Solennelle, and did it well, and Madame Marie Louise Swift sang, with the chorus, an Ave Maria by Mariam. This lady's singing recalled the story of the old negro who was discovered energetically kicking his ships against a tence. "Whity, Pompey," said his master, "what are you doing that for ?" "Oh! Massa, it do feel so good when you leave off?"

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mme. Constance Howard's first praneforte recital will take place at Steinway Hall on December 4. Carl Rosa's provincial tour in England this autumn is said to have been orilliantly successful. The twenty-third season of the famous Monday Popular Concerts was announced to commence on Monday last,

Helmesberger's adaptation of the Handel 'Largo," which Theodore Thomas made so popular here three years ago, has just been performed for the first time at one of the Crystal Palace concerts. It spoken of as "very effective," and seems to have on much liked.

Miss Florence Copleston's second pianoforte re cital will take place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon. She will have the assistance of Messrs. Araold and Werner, and among the most important selections are a sounts for piano and violin, op. 13, by Rubinstein, an increduction and pelonaise brilante, for piano and violoncello, op. 3, Chopin, Schumann's 'Kreisleriana,' and a sonata by Scar-latti. Miss Copiesion's first recital was excellent, and the others promise to be no less interesting.

PERSONAL.

Miss Mary Beebe, the singer, is to be married to D cember, and will retire from the stage.

Mrs. Hages has, it is reported, invited Mrs. Garfield to visit her at the White House this winter in order that she may see something of the responsi-bilities of the Presidential household before she assumes them.

Mr. Gordon Greenough, the young painter who has just died abroad, was an accomplished youth and a draughtsman of remarkable power. He had a rare faculty for making crayou portraits, which for several years have been admitted to the Paris Salon.

The Emperor William's constant activity and

would be detrimental to his health. Busy as he is however, the old centleman is far from robust, the looks very feeble, and has to be lifted from his carriage by two attendants.

Baroness Burdett-Courts made a speech of gener. ons length apon receiving publicly the other day the freedom and livery of the Haberdashers' Company of London. The kind old lady was addressed with many compliments by the officials of the com-The Demograt who talked volumly in force pany, its handsome livery robe was placed upon her solving to 1880 for a vindication of his party has a panylders and its gold we have the control of the panylders and its gold we have the control of the c shoulders, and its gold medal'around her neek. All the officials then shook hands with her, and the Baroness made her speech with much grace, She displayed her stout Conservation by saving that all of the conservation by saving that all of the control of th

Mr. Theodore Thomas, in the course of an inter. view with a correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette is quoted as saying: "It has been an old habit to treat the chorus like a body of children, telling them simply to do so and so, to repeat a phrase as directed, as though they were a lot of builduches to whom a tune was whistled. What can we expect! Treat them like politiches and they are little else than a body of those musical imitators of air. Appeal to their intelligence, force them to read their music, to think it out, directing, not dragging them in the right direction, promptly correct, but intelligently explain their errors, and you have at last a thoughtful, accomplished body of singers, hast a thoughtful, accomprished body of singer, who comprehend what they are undertaking and thoroughly succeed in its accomplishment. Item them like musicians and they become musicians. It is ridiculous, realit, to see how some cheral bodies are taught. Music should be to the vocaint what painting should be to the aritis—the some should be his brush and pigments. The first should be only the rough material and his intelligence should be dispose them that the picture should be the material end of the material and materials. the masterpiece of his own work and imagination not the single result of direction or accidental cosbination of colors. Let these vacatarists once anderstand that you expect them to think out their musical pictures and they will astonish you will the breadth and truth of their imagination."

GENERAL NOTES.

A Montgolfier balloon was recently advertised to make an ascent from Paris with a lady hanging on a trapeze attached to it. She did not appear, but a youth named Navarre offered to supply her place for 22. He was urged to get himself ded to the traper, but he refused, saving he knew his business. Thrupshot was what might have been expected. He was seen hanging by his hands apparently to other a long When the leader-writers of The London

Telegraph run afoul of an American topic, so much the worse for the topic. Here are supple price of from a article on the Presidential election: "It is presented; the written Constitution of the great R suble that every fourth year, on the 24 of November such two shall choose its Presidential electors, to determine for which of the two or more candidates its electoral vels shall be cast. It is open to the objection that a Presdential elector, returned, let us say, to vote ter in- he publicans, may, if he piences, treacherously give he support to the Democrats. In this way, it is alored A remarkable accident occurred recently

during a the atrical performance at Ronen. The second act had begun when a shriek or horror burst free everyone present. A speciator had fallen from the third gallery upon a man, M. Poccard, seated in the occasin stalls, and a chandelier, torn away from its fasteniacs, and struck bim on the head. Great confusion comed; everyone rose as some of the and ence has eved to the move the wounded men. Fortunately M. Poccard's isuries were not serious, and Hare, the cause of them, and also escaped with slight contusions from als perbous fall. He was, however, sent to the Hotel Det. se one fall. He was now the same apprehended. Here, who was in the box on the third gallery, attempted to sit with his legs outside the box, but lost his balance and fell. The first moment of confusion over, the priormanes was resumed, but one of the neighbor was so much discled by the event that he swooded at the end of the act.

The development of American industry and enterprise, and the rapidly spreading appreciation of the advantages which the mark - is of the United States offer to purchasers in Central and South America, the Pacife Islands, India, Coina and Japan, render it necessar that American manufacturers and shippers should have an extended knowledge of their actual and prospective customers in those countries. With the later tion of furnishing such information Mr. R. Balcazar has compiled a Foreign Business Director, which, after many delays and hindriness, has just be pages, is designed to furnish an accurate list of themes chants in every important line of business of the comries indicated above, so arranged as to make the intermation it contains easily accessible through the commercial languages of those constries. The difficulties is the way of making such a directory complete and true worthy are covious, and his sensible preface shows that Mr. Balcazar fully appreciates them. He states, however, that he has taken great pains to make his work valuable. He larged and verified his materials by correspondence, h a directory as this is designed to be; itsus-termine how far successful the compiler has

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Morey letter fraud should be a warning to Democrats. Professional rascality may prospet for a long time. But the Democrats are not used to a enough to be expert in it. They are amateurs. - [Long-ville Courier Journal (Dem.) It looks very much as if Mr. H. L. Mores

was entirely a myth; but the letter he received remains a disgraceful resulty. It was a plaus ble production, for Garfield might readily have written it, if he did not, but the recent developments justify a very strong suspicion that Garfield had nothing to do with the letter to the mythical Morey.—[St. Louis Republican (Dem.)

If Morey is proved to be a myth, it will be

We regret to state that the disclosures in regard to the so called Morey letter show it to have been one of the most disgraceful frauds of a period paths marry rich in frauds. We make this statement now in order that the responsibility may be placed upon M. Barnum and his fat witted associates, and not upon the Democratic party.—[Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)]

DISSIPATING ONE GHOST STORY. That the friends of General Grant assume

any ownership, meditate any distantia, or contemplial any interference with the President-elect, is supremely ridiculous. The stalwarts of the country will be gratified to see the great leaders of the party counselled with and fairly recognized, and they have the unused on a stalk of the country will be great leaders. ridications. The statwarts of the country counseled with and tairly recognized, and they have the utmost can detect that General Garfield will do this. But what they want most of all is a straightforward Republicated they want most of all is a straightforward Republicated administration, able chough to command respect, and strong enough to enforce obedience. They will be "rewarded" when that is given them. So let the fears should be able to the fears should be the country of the presch, all least, let no ghosts irighten the timid souls of even the most chronic alatmists.

WHICH ALTERNATIVE WILL YOU TAKE, MB. BARNUM!

From The New orleans Times (bein.)

If there were such an enormous number of trandulent Republican ballots cast in New York City, which is so strongly Democratic we have very little respect for the intelligence and capacity of those who had clark of the Democratic interests there. It was known to both parties that the State would be holly contested, and that the chances were that the unajectity of the siming party would not be large. Both parties were on their guird, and no doubt took ampie precautions against fraud. What were the Democratic managers, watered and spotters doing that they permitted more than 23,000 illegal Republican voices to get mit the balleboxes, supposing that any such number got there they countred at the frauds.

A DISGRACEFUL PIECE OF BUSINESS.

Pron The Boston Herald (1964)

General Gardield's indignant injunction to

General Gardield's indignant injunction to "Hunt the rascal down," appears to be hearing full. And, instead of one rascal, there is evidently a precions let of them. The contessions of the two suborned where the formed letter, but they make it tolerably clear that persons high in the councils of the Democratic party have been concerned in a plot to support forcers by perjury. That is the usual course in crime—and step makes another needs asity. It is a tax which most people will not feel called sairy. It is a tax which most people will not feel called the formed and his associates in this business believed housestly in the innecence of Pairly, the disinterestelness of Hart, the truthfulness of Morey and the trussworth ness of the clumsy har O'Brian. It is a dirty piece of business throughout, and those who have touched it have only the anset of start of the function of the fingers of the filed. Nottling so disgraceful has marred the conduct of filed. Nottling so disgraceful has marred the conduct of any Presidential campaign in the nistery of the country.